The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 13, NO. 46. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924. WHOLE NO. 669.

WHY IS NATION'S LEADING LAW OFFICIAL NOW SILENT?

The attorney general of the United States, thundering against striking shop men in Federal Judge Anderson's court, is one picture.

The same official in the seclusion of a Florida hotel, while the Teapot Dome scandal rocks the nation, is another picture.

The attorney general threw the shop men's case into an equity court because, he said, he wanted "quick action." The shop men's rights were not considered.

Their plea for justice fell on deaf ears. They were charged with conspiracy, condemned and enjoined. The government spent millions to break their strike and the attorney general proclaimed his allegiance to the anti-union shop.

But worse than all this, the attorney general caused government by injunction to be substituted for government by law.

In the Teapot Dome case the same individual is a different attorney general. He gives no interviews to newspaper men. He does no heroic pose about "government by law."

No injunction process is suggested, and out of the welter of corruption that oozes from the senate probe comes whispers that the law is shaped to permit escape.

It is whispered that the Teapot Dome oil lease in itself can not be proven criminal and that it will be hard to prove the money transactions were illegal, as these are alleged to be loans, payable on demand.

Though the oil lease may be canceled, the lease holders have unloaded. They have sold stock to the public and have secured the cash, while others "hold the bag."

Individuals of small importance may be punished after being discredited in the public eye, but the "higher ups" will not be reached. The usual policy is to secure a few victims of little standing, or of temporary popularity, who will be used to appease popular wrath.

The "higher ups" are the inner circle, the respectable citizens who grease the political machine, suggest candidates, judges, or department heads, who shape policies and who "rig" the stock market when the trap is ready.

Various sums alleged to have passed between parties in the public eye is but cigarette money as compared with the $30,000,000 that Teapot Dome is claimed to be worth to its private exploiters.

It may be said that a public official can not apply the shop men's procedure to the Teapot Dome case.

Labor does not ask this. Labor opposes government by injunction. It insists on the even distribution of justice —not government by courts for the workers and a law code filled with loopholes for the influential and rich.

Justice may be thwarted by legalistic hair splitting, but labor's higher conciousness repels tricky pleadings and unlawful attacks against the workers while natural resources are filched and public office is defiled.

To the workers, equity proceedings, chancery courts, criminal law and civil action are but other names for moral conduct between men.

Labor makes little distinction between law and the moral code.

When this code is violated they feel that the spirit of the law is ignored and that government is brought to debasing levels.

COMPANY "UNION" EXPENSES PAID BY PENNSY RAILROAD

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—When the company "union" holds a wage conference with Pennsylvania railroad officials, the latter pay all expenses, including hotel bills and wages, of the "union" representatives.

This statement was made by Robert V. Massey, general manager of the eastern region of the Pennsylvania railroad, while cross-examined in Federal Judge Dickinson's court in the $15,000,000 suit brought by shop men's system federation No. 90.

The shop men are suing for the difference between wages set by the railroad labor board and lower rates that the railroad management and its company "union" have forced the workers to accept.

The trade unionists have always insisted that the alleged "union" is a corporation institution. This claim is now sustained by an official of the railroad who testifies under oath that the "union" representatives are housed and fed and paid by the management while arranging a schedule of wages and working conditions.

The shop men point out that the Massey testimony makes the company "union" exposure complete.

SOWING SUSPICION AMONG WORKERS BEST METHOD OF DESTROYING UNITY

By ANDREW FURUSETH

The cement that held workers together in the past was mutual confidence—mutual aid. If that can be destroyed, workers are helpless. If some one can inculcate in the workers a belief that sacrifice is a deception, that all must without exception are governed by self-interest and neither can nor will be faithful to anything else, then combinations for mutual aid and protection are made impossible.

This has become thoroughly recognized. The modern way of fighting the workers is to send men in among them to destroy confidence and faith. The question now is not to break strikes. The question is how to prevent them.

To kill the possible, the impossible must be urged, and sane men with sane thoughts must be discredited. When any real struggle can not be prevented, then the hot-bloods must be led into such actions as to forfeit public sympathy. This is the job of the provocateur. Temporarily, he appears as a hero; but he is usually found to be a detective in disguise.

To fill the place of the radical leader and the provocateur the I. W. W. has come as if sent by the devil himself. No previous knowledge is required of the man who would become a member, and no previous knowledge of the work to be done is needed by him. He is admitted to one needs to know and vouch for him.

This organization gives opportunity to get the full measure of the man before they are given a chance to know what the organization is doing. There is the public talk to the crowd and the secret talk to the initiated. If found suitable, the man usually becomes a detective, is well paid, well protected and henceforth very valuable to the employer who wants certain kinds of work done.

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CAN'T SUE TRADE UNION SAYS SOUTHERN COURT

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2.—The supreme court of this state has ruled that a labor union can not be sued for the alleged acts of an individual member.

The decision was made in the case of the Asheville Typographical union versus two newspapers in that city. The printers are on strike to secure wage increases.

The newspapers started damage suits against the union and secured a temporary injunction, which was dissolved by Superior Court Judge McElroy of Asheville. In sustaining the lower court, the state supreme court said:

"As we understand the law to be, any individual or group of individuals has a right to organize and use peaceful means to see that their rights and liberties, as they conceive or believe them to be, are protected and their idea and endeavor for betterment and uplift are carried into effect. This should be done always in their calling or avocation in life.

"Freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, free workers and freedom of action are the fundamentals of our government, subject to well-known exceptions as to abuse of these privileges. This right belongs to all individuals and groups—to all sorts and conditions of men."

The court also declared that a vote against the report of the committee is a vote against the sanctity of contract.

"By such a vote you will say to the world that you are more concerned with your private passions and prejudices than in upholding the contractural obligations of your union," continued President Lewis. The suspension of the district will mean a vote of 1,800 to 300.

ANOTHER FAKE 'UNION' DROPPED BY WORKERS

Boston, Feb. 2.—The so-called "united shoe workers of America," an organization dsuid to be bona fide Boot and Shoe Workers' union, has passed out of existence. It was formed 13 years ago by a group of revolutionists for the avowed purpose of destroying the regular union. Every stereotyped phrase was brought into play. To pave the way for the coming revolution, workers must be educated, saith these "leaders." There was to be no arbitration and no wage agreements, and the referendum would pass judgment on everything.

This was the old harangue and professed program of the revolutionists, who, as usual, had another program, which was not publicly referred to. They accepted arbitration and agreements, and signed wage scales wherever possible. Their belief in autocracy, rather than in the referendum, was shown when they went to court for an injunction to compel their members to comply with an agreement to which they did not give their approval. Finally the "union" fell by the wayside. Its passing has been officially announced by the "leaders," who have established under a new world-wide banner. They will continue their disreputable tactics among the handful of workers who look upon phrase-mongering as progress.

MODERN METHODS ADOPTED BY TRUST

New York, Feb. 2.—The steel trust will spend $15,000,000 on plant improvements, according to Judge Gary. In financial quarters it is stated that "part of the program is for the installation of labor-saving devices" following the elimination of the 12-hour day.

Judge Gary resisted changes in the 12-hour day. He said this was impossible; that it would increase cost 15 per cent; that his employes were satisfied.

When forced to change his position, the judge said: "All right, but the public will have to pay, with increased costs."

Now the public is informed that a few of the many millions of dollars in the trust's strong box will be used to install labor-saving devices.

Or, in other words, the steel trust has been forced to modernize production methods, as organized labor's agitation forced it to modernize its work day.

RAIL LAW AIDS WASTE; NO CHECK ON COSTS

Washington, Feb. 2.—The recapture clause of the transportation act encourages extravagances and padded expense accounts by the prosperous roads.

This is the belief of Senator Capper on that section of the transportation act which provides that where a railroad earns more than 6 per cent profit, that shall be turned over to the interstate commerce commission to aid weaker roads.

The Kansas senator declared that the total profits of all roads last year would pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the aggregate capital stock of all the railroads in the United States.

"The profits of class 1 roads for the first eight months of this year were approximately $70,000,000 greater than that received on rental during government control," said Senator Capper. "This seems to be the answer to the railroads' statement that they can not reduce transportation charges and live.

"Rates are arbitrarily fixed by the commission to bring a return of 5½ per cent on the reproduction value of every transportation line, whether or not the investment was prudently made or the property efficiently managed. That is the public often regards section 15a as a guaranty to the railroads, although it does not, as a matter of fact, directly guarantee anything to the carriers. We are demanding the repeal of this section 15a because it has determined with regard to the ability of badly organized or located or capitalized or managed roads to earn a profit on an investment the proper calculation of which is in dispute, thereby establishing rates that have excessive profits on well organized systems.

"Roads which should not have been built, and even roads which always have lost money for their owners, are given a value two or three times their actual worth on account of needless improvidence or bad investment. Roads which are grossly mismanaged are put on the same basis as the efficiently managed property. The strong carriers make the necessities of the weak carriers the justification for taking more from the public than the public should be compelled to pay."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" COURT IS HELD IN CONTEMPT

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 2.—Governor Allen's industrial court has fallen to low in popular esteem that it is seldom referred to except in terms of contempt.

Governor Allen, however, may soon have changed their viewpoint, and the court is now considered a drain on taxpayers for the benefit of politicians.

Governor Davis suggested that the members of the court investigate coal prices, but the members refused to act.

In asking the attorney general to aid him, the governor said:

"It is quite evident from Judge McDermott's letter that he does not think that he, or any other member of the court of industrial relations, should give any active or valuable service to the state in return for the munificent salaries allowed them.

"It is too bad that the public service should be encumbered by those who take that view of their responsibilities. He does not say that he is too busy with the business of the court. He does not say that it is out of the jurisdiction of the court. He just simply indicates that he wishes to have his salary in return for his services, however.

Governor Davis' estimate is the view of the average Kansas citizen. The court has cost the people more than $1,000,000, and despite frenzied publicity it can not show or single special gain for this expenditure. The Kansas legislature will undoubtedly repeal the law, and the fining of strikers would ride into the vice presidency on will disappear.

LESS ALIENS FAVORED; LAWS TO BE STRICTER

New York, Feb. 2.—Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of drastic immigration restriction, according to Congressman Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee.

He said total restriction is strongly advocated by many members of congress, but the only thing that makes such a step impracticable is diplomatic complications, treaties and other contract and the necessity of opening the doors to relatives of aliens who have already cast their lot with this country.

"The question of restriction is not selfishness at all, it is the law of self-preservation," said Congressman Johnson. "We simply can not take care of all the people of Europe who would come. We have considered many possible solutions, and we find that the only way to restrict immigration is to restrict. And if we are threatened by racial groups we will go down to the state department and drag out the reports of our consular officers, which will open the eyes of the world."

Prof. Brigham, psychologist of Princeton university, said that the level of intelligence in this country is declining because of our immigration policy. "We have been witnessing in this country the wholesale importation of low-grade people and the exportation of talent," he said.

STAND BY CONTRACTS IS MINERS' POLICY

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—By a 6-to-1 vote the convention of the United Mine Workers declared that when miners sign an agreement this pledge must be kept.

The decision was made in the case of the Nova Scotia district which supported the company in its contract and indulged in an illegal strike. President Lewis showed that this district, in defiance of contract and union practices, ordered out pump men and other maintenance men, thereby imperilling property to the extent of millions of dollars.

President Lewis suspended the district last summer. "Either you want to uphold the law and abide by your contracts or you don't," said the miners' executive. He declared that a vote against the report of the committee is a vote against the sanctity of contracts.

"By such a vote you will say to the world that you are more concerned with your private passions and prejudices than in upholding the contractural obligations of your union," continued President Lewis. The suspension of the district will mean a vote of 1,800 to 300.

CLAIM AGENTS FLEECE INJURED WAGE WORKERS

Washington, Feb. 2.—Private compensation methods used by casualty insurance adjusters result in tragic experiences to families of injured workers in the District of Columbia, according to a study by the department of sociology, Catholic university.

The report declares that principles contained in the Fitzgerald-Jones bill, now pending in congress, which eliminates private compensation in the District.

"Without a workmen's compensation law," the report says, "workmen are receiving neither medical care nor cash in settlements sufficient to recompense them for injuries received in employment.

"The practices of insurance company claim adjusters in particular were not such as to give confidence that their participation in administering the compensation would further harmonious industrial relations. Their policy seemed rather to be to pay out the least possible amount, regardless of circumstances. The resultant distrust of insurance adjusters voiced by many workmen, would indicate that if industrial harmony and relief from litigation is a considération, conditions under which a workmen's compensation law should not permit any third party, such as the professional insurance adjuster, to stand between an employer and his workmen."

NON-UNIONISTS AWAKE; "FREEDOM" CRY FAILS

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Non-union miners in this state are striking against their boasted "independence" and "freedom from union dictation. Anti-union coal owners have told these workers how generous it is to be "free men," and a subsidized press has wheezed the same in the state last summer. Food and milk and honey for strikebreakers and gun men, while coal barons cut wages in several localities smashed the miners' union.

The wave of hysteria has subsided, and the non-union coal miner is facing the grim reality of starvation wages. He is now asking if there is not something in calls on him to show his "independence." Another factor is the murderous working conditions that prevail in these fields. In an effort to stop these local strikes, the coal barons are closing down the mines.

OIL FIELD ACCIDENTS

Washington, Feb. 2.—Industrial accidents in the California oil fields represent an annual loss of nearly $1,000,000 to the oil industry, according to the federal bureau of mines. This does not include additional losses through decreased work because of the accompanying effect these accidents have on the workers.

The bureau states that increasing dangers in the oil fields have become so great that everything possible must be done to keep it within the narrowest possible limits.

JOHN COOTS PASSES ON

Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 2.—While attending a meeting of the executive council of his organization, John Coots, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, died suddenly. The remains were interred in St. Louis, Mo., his former home. Deceased leaves a widow.

IMMIGRATION A MENACE

Washington, Feb. 2.—If the ratio of immigration to this country were continued, it would change national characteristics, according to an article in the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States department of labor.

The article shows how American ideals have been menaced by the tide of immigration. There has amounted to 10,000,000 persons the last 15 years. More than 65.5 per cent of these immigrants have come from eastern and southern Europe.

No such movement of peoples has taken place in the history of mankind as this immigration. It is declared that if this movement continues "it is self-evident" that we can not fail to have a profound influence upon the current of our national life."

From the Side Lines

On the floor of the senate last week objection was raised to the attorney general being connected with the Teapot Dome oil probe. One senator stated that "there is a widespread suspicion throughout the country directed against the attorney general."

That official enjoined the shop men, classed them as criminals and said it was his duty to enforce the anti-union shop.

How he was petted and lauded then! Where are the ballyhoo boys now?

Admiral Plunkett, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, discussed Wall street gambling before a group of bankers. Some banks as the Commercial Journal snarls that the officer "stick to his own trade."

That's this editor recall his advice when discussing trade unionism?

"I assert, economically speaking, that in all the history of the world there never has been an overproduction in wheat," said Congressman Lozier on the floor of the house.

The Missouri lawmaker declared that transportation systems should be improved that "the so-called surplus of crops and production can be carried to hungry humanity."

ALERT OFFICIAL TRAPS ANTI-UNION EMPLOYERS

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The attempt of anti-union manufacturers to wreck the state labor department came to a sudden end through Governor Smith's policy of putting these business men on the defensive. The manufacturers, acting through their Associated Industries, have unjustly charged that the labor department is incompetent.

The governor immediately announced that the charge was serious enough to warrant public hearings by the state, and he called on the manufacturers to present their information. This move was unusual and unexpected. The business men began to hedge and finally assured the governor they were "with him" to make the department as efficient as possible.

The cornered business men held this love feast after they saw their executive secretary, Matt C. Daly, left to stand a letter he sent out at the last session of the legislature was read into the record. This letter asked the business men to contribute money to fight the governor's labor program. Direct primaries is another matter that should be fought by business men, according to Mr. Daly.

WON'T TRUST DAUGHERTY

Washington, Feb. 2.—By practically a unanimous vote the house approved a $100,000 appropriation for oil prosecutions. The union-hating Blanton of Texas cast the one vote against the proposal.

Congressman Abernethy inquired why it is necessary to appropriate money to employ special counsel to assist the department of justice."

"The only reason I can see," replied Congressman Byrns, "is that the president doesn't trust the attorney general."

TO CURB STRIKEBREAKERS

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 2.—The importation of strikebreakers into this state will be outlawed if the legislature approves a bill introduced by Representative J. Scott Wolff. The act provides that workers shall not be transported to any strike area for purposes of employment unless they are informed of the strike and its causes.

MEAT CUTTERS ADVANCE

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 2.—Organized meat cutters have secured a new wage agreement which excels any other contract these unionists ever had. Wages, working time, working conditions, holidays, and other subjects are clearly defined.

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REGISTERED ALIENS MEANS SLAVE LABOR

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—The proposal to register immigrants would place aliens at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, declares John F. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal.

If the labor and the industrial community dominated by anti-union employers he would discover that trade union standards and wages would be followed by the application of the law against undesirables, said the labor editor.

"This alien would be made to understand that ability to earn a livelihood depended upon his agreement with the views of these employers, and especially with their antagonism to trade unionism.

"Decisions of the courts as to what constitutes an undesirable are so vague and general in character," continues Editor Frey, "that it would not be difficult for many courts to find that trade union activity constitutes positive evidence of undesirableness.

"The idea of a registration provision in the immigration law would be unfair to the immigrant. It would place a heavy handicap upon him from the beginning, and it would enable employers to hold a club over his head which would prevent him as a resistant reminder that in reality this country is not the home of the free."

SEAMEN ASK JUDGES TO EXPEDITE CASES

New York, Feb. 3.—At the annual convention of the International Seamen's union it was agreed to petition federal and state judges to adopt rules that will permit a speedier trial of meritorous cases of seamen upon the calendars of their respective courts. The request was made because witnesses in seamen's cases frequently disappear when cases are set for a distant date.

The convention indorsed the position of the union's committee on legislation, who oppose changes in the federal immigration law that will again tie foreign workers to their ships when in American ports.

NEW YORK PAPERS UNITE

New York, Feb. 2.—Frank A. Munsey has purchased the Evening Mail and united it with the Evening Telegram. This is the ninth newspaper purchase Mr. Munsey has made in this city. He now has one morning and two afternoon newspapers, which represent seven newspapers. The present New York Herald represents the Herald, the Sun and the Press.

PROFITS IN BANANAS

New York Feb. 2.—Importing bananas is a profitable business according to the United fruit company's report, which shows a net income of $23,097,330, after charges and federal taxes. The company set aside $10,000,000 from 1923 earnings for this year's dividends.

JAPS ARE OUSTED

Everett, Wash., Feb. 2.—Through an aroused public opinion the Rucker mill management has been defeated in its attempt to substitute Japs for white workers. The public supported the central labor council's protest and a federal union with a membership of 229 was organized in less than a week.

COMPANY "UNION" PLAN WOULD STOP PROGRESS

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The company "union" of the local street car company has declared in favor of wages on the basis of the purchasing power of the dollar.

At the present time wages for street car men are based on the average rate that prevails in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit—three strong trade union systems. These high rates are not favored by the company and the "union" it controls now proposes the new system. The company's publicity men agree that the scheme has failed wherever tried, but "we are and have always been pathfinders," they gaily chirp, though failing to present evidence to support their claim.

The purpose of the plan is indicated by the statement that when the purchasing power of the employe's dollar is determined a wage will be assured "which will continuously protect our present standard of living."

This reveals the purpose of the feudalists—to dictate, through their company "union," who shall represent employes, and then arrange matters so that the employes' present standard of living shall be stationary.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2.—State Assemblyman Demarco has introduced a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for women and children in industry in this state.

Mr. Demarco has introduced another bill providing for immediate compensation to a person injured while at work. Under the present law there is a long waiting period before the compensation act is operative.

PRESSMEN SHORTEN HOURS

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 2.—The 44-hour week is a part of a new agreement assured by printing pressmen and assistants employed in commercial shops. Pressmen's assistants have secured a wage increase of $3.40 per week, which is similar to that recently secured by the Typographical union.

MUST CHARGE UNIFORM PRICE

Washington, Feb. 2.—The federal trade commission has ruled that the Loose-Wiles biscuit company cannot give lower prices to chain groceries than to cooperative associations of retail grocries.

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CO-OPS. TO EDUCATE

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—At a meeting of co-operators it was planned to launch a campaign of education that trade unionists and other forward looking people in this state may understand co-op. principles.

Emphasis will be placed on the Rochdale system of co-operation which gives every member of a co-op. society an equal voice, regardless of the number of shares held. Under Rochdale system, dividends are based on the amount of purchases made.

The co-operators declare such a campaign is necessary to save unionists and others from being fooled by capitalistic co-operative that are controlled by a few individuals.

This campaign is under the direction of the education department of the central states co-operative wholesale society.

MAY LAUNCH STATE BANK

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.—A special convention of the state federation of labor will be held in this city on Sunday, March 2, to discuss the establishment of a bank owned by organized labor in this state.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 2.—Printers in this city have negotiated a new wage agreement. Rates for night work are advanced $4.20 a week and day work is increased $4.88 a week.

COPPER BARONS IMPORT, EXTRA MINE WORKERS

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—Michigan trade unionists protest against the labor-importing policy of north Michigan copper barons. These employers asked the federal department of labor to permit them to bring miners into the copper country.

The department of labor, it is stated, quietly granted this request, and large numbers of workers have arrived in the upper peninsula.

Trade unionists declare there is no necessity for flooding the copper country with workers who will fail to secure employment, and who have been imported for the one purpose of lowering the wage scale.

The local federation of labor has instructed its officials to protest against this discrimination. The trades and labor council of Sault Ste. Marie has taken similar action, as have other upper peninsula trade unions.

PEOPLE FAVOR BONUS

New York, Feb. 2.—The soldiers' bonus is favored by an overwhelming majority of the people, according to John R. Quinn, national commander of the American legion.

"The American man declared that Secretary Mellon is using his position to lobby against the bonus. "He is maintaining this lobby by manipulating treasury department fieures," said Commander Quinn.

PLUMBERS ARE TRICKED

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2.—Employing plumbers in this city tricked their employes into buying shares of stock and wages have been cut. Other trade unionists warned the plumbers, but the bosses told them they are "partners," because they hold one or two shares of $50 stock.

U. S. EDUCATIONAL DEFECTS REVEALED BY WORLD WAR

Washington, Feb. 2.—This country's connection with the world war did much to arouse the public to the dangers of illiteracy than years of pleading by educators, says Fred Harvey Harrington, Minnesota educator, in a pamphlet issued by the United States bureau of education.

Every great war in which the United States has played a part has been followed by educational developments of supreme national importance," says Prof. Swift.

The change following this war came when the people noted that it was necessary for American army officers to have their orders shouted to American troops in three, four and even five languages.

"Then America awoke, awoke to the fact that in a country whose laws, whose very ideals, are written in English, thousands upon thousands of adult citizens can not read a word of the language of their adopted country," says Prof. Swift.

The first selective draft showed that there were 700,000 illiterates in the United States between 21 and 31 years of age, and that 29 per cent of the total number of men actually examined were physically unfit for military service. Worse still, thousands upon thousands of children were discovered to be growing up amid conditions which debarred them from any chance of securing even the rudiments of an education.

"It makes little difference to what section of the country we turn our attention, in nearly every quarter the story is one of inadequate teachers' salaries, inadequate buildings, inadequate revenues, glaring and ominous inequalities in educational opportunities.

"There never was a time in the history of American education when there was a greater need for sane and scientific leadership. Throughout the breadth and length of the United States laws, boards, state and national organizations and commissions are working with a zeal and devotion unsurpassed in the ons hand we hear the cry that public education has exceeded all lesitimate bounds and that this country is educating those who are as one in declaring that school facilities must not be lessened, but immeasurably increased.

"It is a matter of congratulation that the most difficult problem in the history of the race, that of educating a citizenry drawn from the four quarters of the earth, falls upon the richest of all nations."

WON'T TRUST DAUGHERTY

Washington, Feb. 2.—By practically a unanimous vote the house approved a $100,000 appropriation for oil prosecutions. The union-hating Blanton of Texas cast the one vote against the proposal.

Congressman Abernethy inquired why it is necessary to appropriate money to employ special counsel to assist the department of justice."

"The only reason I can see," replied Congressman Byrns, "is that the president doesn't trust the attorney general."

TO CURB STRIKEBREAKERS

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 2.—The importation of strikebreakers into this state will be outlawed if the legislature approves a bill introduced by Representative J. Scott Wolff. The act provides that workers shall not be transported to any strike area for purposes of employment unless they are informed of the strike and its causes.

MEAT CUTTERS ADVANCE

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 2.—Organized meat cutters have secured a new wage agreement which excels any other contract these unionists ever had. Wages, working time, working conditions, holidays, and other subjects are clearly defined.